Jamily Circle.

For the American Presbyterian. THE CHURCH.

BY J. O. BLYTHE. Christ is the Rock, on which the Church, Has laid her broad foundations sure, Predestined by her Builder, God, Eternal Ages to endure.

And Christ is her Chief Corner-Stone, Elect, and precious to the pure, In whom, all parts compactly joined, The rising Structure stands secure.

Her honored stones drawn from the pit, By his dear, wounded hands are hewed; And beautified in every part, Are changed to his similitude.

From east to west, from north to south, He gathers in his jewels rare; And precious gems, and costly stones, Her ornaments of beauty are.

Nor is there one which He has wrought, And in the Building fity set, He has not sprinkled o'er with tears, And baptized in his bloody sweat.

Thus, thus the Church by love divine, Is rising through revolving years; And Grace, the Cap-Stone, shall be laid When Christ, her glorious King, appears.

STRIVE: WAIT: PRAY. Strive: yet I do not promise,
The prize you dream of to-day,
Will not fade when you think to grasp it, And melt in your hand away. But another and holier treasure You would now perchance disdain, Will come when your toil is over, And pay you for all your pain.

Wait: yet I do not tell you,
The hour you long for now,
Will not come with its radiance vanished, And a shadow upon its brow. But far through the misty future, With a crown of starry light; An hour of joy you know not, Is winging her silent flight.

Pray: though the gift you ask for May never comfort your fears, May never repay your pleading, Yet pray with hopeful tears. An answer not that you long for, But diviner, will come one day, Your eyes are too dim to see it— Yet Strive, and Wair, and Pray.

MOUNG MOUNG AND HIS FATHER. AN INCIDENT IN DR. JUDSON'S WAYSIDE PREACHING.

"The one shall be taken and the other left," sighed the missionary, as he tried to divine the possible fate of his bright-eyed little friend.

The desponding words had scarcely passed his lips when, with a light laugh, the very child who was in his thoughts, and who some how clung so tenaciously to his heart, sprang up the steps of the za-yat, followed by his grave, dignified father. The boy wore his new Madras turban, arranged with a pretty sort of jauntiness, and above its showy folds he carried a red lackered tray, with a cluster of golden plantains on it. Placing the gift at the missionary's feet, he drew back with a pleased smile of boyish shyness; while the man, bowing

"Sit down, Moung Moung, sit down!" said the father, in the low tone that American parents use when reminding careless little boys of their hats: for though Burmans and Americans differ some-

becoming learners.
"You are the foreign priest," he remarked civilly, and more by way of introduction than inquiry. "I am a missionary."

The stranger smiled, for he had purposely avoid-

"I try to." The visitor laughed outright; then, as if a little ashamed of his rudeness, he composed his features. and, with his usual courtesy, resumed, "My little son has heard of you, sir; and he is very anxious | quietly and calmly closed his eyes. to set it forth in its brightest colors, for my Moung Moung will never see through its absurdi-

ty, of course." The missionary threw a quick, scrutinizing glance on the face of his visitor. He saw that the man was ill at ease, that his carelessness was entirely assumed, and that underneath all there

thing of the sort—dying for us poor fellows, and so— Ha, ha! The absurdity of the thing makes me laugh; though there is something in it beautiful, too. Our stupid pongyees would never have thought out any thing one half so fine; and the pretty fancy has quite enchanted little Moung "I perceive you are a paramat," said the mis-

sionary. "No; O, no; I am a true and faithful worshipper of Lord Gaudama; but of course neither you nor I subscribe to all the fables of our respective religious. There is quite enough that is honest and reasonable in our Buddhistic system to satisfy me; but my little son"-here the father seemed ombarrassed, and laughed again, as though to cover his confusion—"is bent on philosophical investi-gation—eh, Moung Moung?"

"But are you not afraid that my teachings will do the child harm?" The visitor looked up with a broad smile of admiration, as though he would have said, "You are political and personal animosities, and constantly a very honest fellow, after all." Then, regarding the child with a look of mingled tenderness and

apprehension, he said softly, "Nothing can harm the soil of the South, which is the only climate little Moung Moung, sir." "But what if I should tell you I do believe every thing I preach as firmly as I believe you sit on the mat before me, and that it is the one desire of my life to make every body else believe it-you

and your child among the rest?" The sah-ya tried to smile, tried to look uncon cerned; but his easy nonchalance of manner seemed utterly to forsake him when he most needed it: and finally, abandoning the attempt to renew his former tone of banter, he answered quietly, "I

Moung." to his visitor. "Sah-ya," said he, solemnly, "I communes for defence against Tartar tribes, ultiherewith put into your hands the key to eternal mately grew and spread into the East. They now life and happiness. This active, intelligent soul inhabit the southern and eastern portions of Russia. of yours, with its exquisite perception of moral beauty and loveliness,"—and he glanced toward the child,—"cannot be destined to inhabit a dog, a monkey or a worm, in another life. God made it are nonkey or a worm, in another life. God made it are nonkey or a worm, in another life. God made it are nonkey or a worm, in another life. God made it are nonkey or a worm, in another life. God made it are nonkey or a worm of the southern and eastern portions of Russia, in the southern and eastern portions of Russia, in the southern and eastern portions of Russia, or Russia, and the Ukraine. They are members of the Greek Church. They are free, possess lands, pay a small tax, and serve the government by military duty. In warfare they seek the most danger. and above all, beyond the reach of sin."

Up to this time the boy had sat upon his mat like a statue of silence, his usually dancing eyes fixed steadfastly upon the speakers, and gradually dilating and acquiring a strange, mystic depth of expression, of which they seemed at first incapable.

At these words however is a contact to the contact the contact to the At these words however he sprang forward.

"Papa, papa, hear him. Let us both love the Lord Jesus Christ. My mother loved him; and in the golden country of the blessed she waits for

"I must go," said the sah-ya hoarsely, and attration, churches adorned with gold and jewels, and tempting to rise.

The child laid his two hands together, and, placing them against his forehead, bowed his head to the mat; while the father yielded to the circumstances of the case so far as to reseat himself. affected.

Gradually, as the fervent prayer proceeded, his head drooped a little; and it was not long before he placed his elbows on his knees, and covered his face with his hands. As soon as the prayer was ended, he rose, bowed in silence, took his child by the hand, and walked away.

Meanwhile, that terrible scourge of eastern nations, the cholera, had made its appearance; and it came sweeping through the town with its usual devastating power. Fires were kindled before every house, and kept burning night and day; while immense processions continually througed the streets, with gongs, drums, and tom-toms, to frighten away the evil spirits, and so arrest the progress of the disease. The zayat was closed for lack of visitors; and the missionary and his assistants busied themselves in attending on the sick and dying.

It was midnight when the over-wearied foreign-

er was roused from his slumbers by the calls of the faithful Ko Shway-bay.

"Teacher, teacher, you are wanted." "Where?" The man lowered his voice almost to a whisper, but putting his hands to each side of his mouth. sent the volume of sound through a crevice in the

"At the sah-va's."

"I do not know, tsayah; I only heard that the cholera was in the house, and that the teacher was wanted, and so I hurried off as fast as possible." In a few minutes the missionary had joined his assistant, and they proceeded on their way together. As they drew near the house, the Burman paused in the shadow of a bamboo hedge.

"It is not good for either of us that we go in

together. I will wait you here, tsayah." No you need rest; and I shall not want you

The veranda was thronged with relatives and dependents, and from an inner room came a wild, wailing sound, which told that death was already there. No one seemed to observe the entrance of the foreigner; and he followed the sound of wo till he stood by the corpse of a little child. Then he paused in deep emotion.

"He has gone up to the golden country, to bloom forever amid the royal lilies of paradise," murmured a voice close to his ear.

The missionary, a little startled, turned abruptly. A middle-aged woman, holding a palm leaf fan to her mouth, was the only person near him.
"He worshipped the true God," she continued,
"and trusted in the Lord our Redeemer—the Lord Jesus Christ; he trusted in him, he called and he was answered; he was weary-weary and in pain; and the Lord who loved him, he took him home, to be a little golden lamb in his bosom forever."

"How long since did he go?"
"About an hour, tsayah." Then joining in the wail again,-" An hour amid the royal lilies, and his mother, his own beautiful mother, she of the starry eyes and silken hand-"

"Was he conscious?" "Conscious and full of joy."

"What did be talk of?" "Only of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose face he seemed to see."

"And his father?" "His father! -O my master! my noble master he is going too! Come and see, tsayah!" "Who sent for me?"

"Your handmaid, sir." "Not the sah-ya?" The woman shook her head. "The agony was on him-he could not have sent if he would."

But how dared you?" There was a look such as might have been worn by the martyrs of old upon the woman's face, asshe expressively answered, " God was here." In the next apartment lay the noble figure of what in their peculiar notions of etiquette, the the sah-ya, stretched upon a couch evidently in children of both races seem equally averse to the last stage of the fearful disease—his pain all

"It grieves me to meet you thus, my friend," remarked the visitor, by way of testing the dying man's consciousness. The sah-ya made a gesture of impatience. Then his fast stiffening lips stirred, ed the offensive epithet, and was amused and but they were powerless to convey a sound; there conciliated by the missionary's frank use of it. was a feeble movement, as though he would have "And so you make people believe in Jesus pointed at something; but his half-raised finger wavered and sunk back again, and a look of dissatisfaction amounting to anxiety, passed over his countenance. Finally, renewing the effort, he succeeded in laying his two hands together, and with some difficulty lifted them to his forehead, and then

to learn something about Jesus Christ. It is a "Do you trust in Lord Gaudama, at a moment pretty story you tell of that man—prettier, I think, like this?" inquired the missionary, uncertain for than any of our fables; and you need not be afraid whom the act of worship was intended. There was a quick tremor in the shut lids, and the poor sah-ya unclosed his eyes with an expression of mingled pain and disappointment, while the death heavy hands slid from their position back upon the

"Lord Jesus, receive his spirit!" exclaimed entirely assumed, and that underneath all there was a deep, wearing anxiety, which he fancied mas in some way connected with his boy. "Ah, the lips and even seeming to shed light upon the you think so? To what particular story do you glazed eyes; a sigh-like breath fluttered his bosom for a moment, the finger which he had before "Why, that of the strange sort of being you striven to lift pointed distinctly upward, then fell call Jesus Christ—a great nat, or prince, or some heavily across his breast, and the disembodied spirit stood in the presence of its Maker. Mrs. E. C. Judson, in Wayland's Life.

Miscellaneous.

SLAVERY AS A SYSTEM.

Slavery as a system in the Southern States has its advantages and disadvantages, and these are both very great.—And at the risk of the charge of total heterodoxy on this subject, we express it as our opinion that the ownership of the Southern master in his servants is the greatest of all his disadvantages in this respect. It involves him in very great and oppressive labors, cares and responsibilities. It involves him in charges of cruelty and oppression, which, however false and unjust they may be, are nevertheless repeated with an unceasing bitterness and hate. It generates endangers the union of our nation. Had the black man, from the first, been allowed to settle on adapted to his nature, and to have become the laborer of the South upon his own independent choice, as other laborers in other places, the white man would have enjoyed his labors without the disadvantages of ownership.

Presbyterian Herald, Louisville Ky.

THE COSSACKS. The Cossacks compose a very remarkable porhave heard of a writing you possess, which by your leave, I will take home, and read to Moung in the early centuries bands of wanderers and fu-The missionary selected a little tract from the parcel on the table beside him, and extended it Russia, who forming themselves into villages and a monkey or a worm, in another life. God made it for higher purposes; and I hope and pray that it may yet meet you, all beautiful, and pure, and glorious, in a world beyond the reach of pain or death, and above all, beyond the reach of sin." Up to this time the boy had sat upon his mat confusion before resistance is possible. It has rich lands. Their chief seat has been for nearly three centuries on some Islands of the Don. about contains probably 20,000 inhabitants. They have mpting to rise.
"Let us pray," said the missionary, kneeling many of the arts of civilization. In seasons of high water their city seems to be affoat. They

Presbyterian Quarterly Review.

EMANCIPATION OF THE RUSSIAN SERFS. We regard emancipation in Russia as inevitable. Toward it the whole nation is palpably drifting. Our belief of this prospect as certain, and not distant, is founded on the following facts: 1. It has been the sincere desire of the govern-

ment, from the coronation of Alexander I. to the present time, to achieve entire freedom for the whole population, and this is known by them. 2. The native genius of the peasantry is too earnest and vital to endure oppression. Hence their condition has in late reigns been meliorated as a result of imperial foresight, for which the Russian sovereigns have long been distin-

3. The passion of the people for Czarism is abating, and while the Emperor feels the necessity of yielding to their claims all that safety will allow, the concession will only increase their thirst and their fitness for liberty.

4. The enslaved are of the same race with the free, with the nobles and with the Czar himself. them, as well as obnoxious to their early history as a people.

5. The bond of sympathy is much greater be-

tween the peasantry and the burghers, than between the latter and the nobility. The same may be said of the soldiers and the priests, whose alliances and associations are mainly with the free peasantry and the serfs. 6. The superior privileges of foreign residents and the reports brought back by the armies from

their expeditions, increase the natural desire for freedom among the peasants. 7. The influence of universities in the large cities, and the suburban populations is powerfully in favor of emancipation.

8. The natural tendency of communal elections is to qualify the peasantry for self-government, and to set them in a path of progress along which the whole force of European civilization will continue to impel them. 9. The present Emperor has promised to give

freedom to his people. But the obstacles are met in the whole framework, and complication of the social and political system in that empire.

The nobility generally are not in favor of such a change. It would diminish their power and lower their dignity. It would seriously interfere with their "daily bread." Their position and existence as a class would be put in jeopardy. Then, as they occupy the lucrative and influential offices in all branches of the administration, their opposi-

istence as a class would be put in jeopardy. Then, as they occupy the lucrative and influential offices in all branches of the administration, their opposition to emancipation is intensified by their spirit of plunder, which can be more easily carried on in the actual condition of the people.

The bureaucracy in Russia has reached a power, in some aspects too great even for the exercise of the throne; certainly too great for the exercise of justice. In the army and navy, in the internal administration of affairs over the free peasants and the serfs, indeed over the citizens also, in all contracts for supplying the soldiery and for erecting public works; the chiefs of departments, the colonels of regiments, &c., manage by false estimates, by defective measures and weights, by various pretences, to deprive multitudes of their rights. Instances of the most barbarous and shocking nature have come to light even since the present excellent Emperor ascended the throne. He is kept in ignorance of this procedure; or if it reach his car, and special provision be made to remedy the evil, and special provision be made to remedy the evil, and special provision be made to remedy the evil, and special provision be made to remedy the evil. ignorance of this procedure; or if it reach his car, and special provision be made to remedy the evil, the bureaucracy manage to obtain control of all such reformatory agency. This system, therefore, must be wholly changed or annihilated in order that one great obstacle to emancipation be removed.

| C. Ayer & Co.: Gents:—I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has don't for me. Having inherited a Scroftlom infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Some times it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it broke out on my head, and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many that one great obstacle to emancipation be removed.

Then the police, instituted especially to restrain the free action of the burghers, are objects of dread to the whole population. The free peasants and serfs are not now so much subject to the police; were they wholly free, they would become a prey to that system. Multitudes therefore prefer their actual servitude to freedom under such circumstances. Instances are reported in which the that one great obstacle to emancipation be removed. cumstances. Instances are reported in which the serfs of several estates strongly asserted their preference of slavery to emancipation, through dread

of falling under the terrible oversight of the ca-We believe that the character of the serfs is not an objection to their emancipation. They are indeed sly, and false, and sometimes guilty of rindeed sly, and false, and sometimes guilty of cruelties; but they are only what Anglo-Saxons would be in their condition. They were once free. would be in their condition. They were once free. They are sufficiently industrious to warrant the support of their families in a state of freedom, and

with the motives of citizenship before them. They can be true to their promises and to law; they can impose on themselves restraints from indulgence, when they once learn that temperance is profitable. Even now, it requires intrigue and often severe threats on the part of those in power, and who have a pecuniary interest in their dissipation, to secure among them a sufficient consumption of "corn brandy" to render the farming of the monopoly lucrative.

I limit a wonder'n medicine.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been addicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than among them a sufficient consumption of "corn brandy" to render the farming of the monopoly lucrative. when they once learn that temperance is profitable

The question with regard to this whole subject is, whether the Emperor comprehends the necessity of the case; whether he sees what must be done, and is resolved to do it; whether he will summon the spirit of his armies, appeal to the love of the latter reject such offers in the calm assurance that liberty will soon be offered them as a right! The fault of Alexander and Nicholas was that they

did not act promptly in the matter of emancipa tion. The example of reform in the Baltic Provinces was such as to warrant the same attempt in Russia Proper, but the dread of associations for the purpose, of freedom, and the inability or un-willingness of individual proprietors to liberate their serfs, arrested on the threshold a work so desirable, and withal so full of promise.

But all these throbbings of the national mind these pulsations of humanity and enlightenment in the breast of the Czar, foretoken good. We cannot expect, we should not desire a sudden and tremendous overthrow of a system inwrought by the course of ages into a nation's life. The huge cancer eats away slowly but surely the life of the patient, but must not be torn by force from its deep growth, to leave the sufferer bleeding and dying of the remedy, -not the disease. The feeling of a people is its destiny! It is the voice of God! That voice now speaks to the whole Russian popu lation, from the Uzar to the darkest serf; and it shall ere long break forth in jubilee over an emancipated empire! All Europe will then breathe more freely; and the barrier that has long stood between the people and constitutional liberty

Presbyterian Quarterly Review.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS. The decrease in the consumption of spirituous iquors in Ireland in the last quarter of a century i an occasion for encouragement. A foreign religious paper gives the Presbyterians the credit of having done most to bring about this gratifying result. It. says that the Presbyterian Church in Ireland commenced in 1829, the temperance reformation of the old world. Belfast issued in a short time, from one press, half a million of different publications on the subject which were published in England, Scotland, BROWN'S the East Indies, Australia, and circulated over the globe. In that year, upwards of 20,500,000 gallons of proof spirits were consumed in the United King-dom—more than double the quantity consumed the year before. In 1700, there were consumed in Ireland 3,720,254 gallons of spirits; in 1840, 11,485,935. Since then the quantity has so decreased, that in BROWN'S 1858 the consumption was 5,771,291.

Habits of a Centenarian.—Ralph Farnham, the veteran of Bunker Hill, writes to the Boston Traveller an account of his journey home, and adds, TROCHES. "Though in my 105th year, I am not past all usefulness; I split my own kindling wood and build my own fires; I am the first up in the morning and the first in bed at night; I never sleep or lie down in the TROCHES. day-time, but rise at five and retire at seven, both summer and winter. I have always been temperate and for over 30 years I have not tasted a drop of TROCHES. spirituous liquors, or even cider. I was never sick in my life so as to require a physician.

General Havelock, the justly celebrated British General, who did such heroic deeds during the late military war in India; is said to be buried at the foot monotone. of a mango tree, on which is fastened a rudely cut | TROCHES. piece of tin, with the following words scratched upon BROWN'S it—"On this spot lie the remains of General Have-lock. May he rest in peace." TROCHES.

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people, and put an end to the bureaucracy, and the whole oppressive system of police, and then proclaim a general emancipation! Some of the nobles are already endeavoring to induce their series to purchase freedom on easy terms. But the latter reject such offers in the calm assurance that

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RANGOON, March 29, 1853.

It is rare that we use any medicine except your preparations. About three months since, a Burman female of rand, who called on us, as we learned from her husband, had suffered for Eighty Years with Asthma, and except in a sitting posture.

It was painful to look upon her emaciated frame and distressed countenance. Feeling quite satisfied that no medicine could restore her to health, we (i. e., Dr. no medicine could restore her to health, we (i. e., Dr. Dawson and Mr. Kincaid) thought only of affording some temporary relief, and gave her about one-third of a bottle of your expectorant. One week after, her husband came for more, and informed us that, for the first time in dight years she had slept sweetly. In one month and a half she was entirely restored, and has increased nearly one-fifth in weight.

Our sister, you recollect, took your alterative for a long standing Swelling on her neck. It has perfectly cured her:

Yours, &c.,

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HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIS? Then use
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will overcome the
spasmalic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause
them to eject the mucus or matter which clogs them
up, and by an easy and free expectoration, remove all
difficulty of breathing.
HAVE YOU WHOOPING COUGH? Then use
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—the best remedy in the

HAVE YOU WHOOPING COUGH? Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—the best remedy in the world, as it shortens the disease more than one-half, and carries the patient safely through it.

HAVE YOU CROUP, OR HIVES? Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT freely, according to directions, and you will cure the disease in a few minutes. And finally,

Have you BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC PLEURISY, SPITTING OF BLOOD, or any other PULMONARY AFFECTION? Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a remedy for the above diseases which cannot be equalled, as the evidence of thousands who have been cured by it will testify.

BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.

AIMSVILLEE, VA., Jan. 1st, 1858.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: In the year 1840, I was in very bad health, which I attributed to teaching school in the previous year. I was attacked with hemorehaded (bleeding of the lungs) but after using one bottle of your expectorant, I was relieved, and have not had an attack since. I have also given the same medicine to children for the whooping cough, and have always found it to be of great advantage in mitigating the disease, and finally effecting a cure.

THOS. H. ROLLINS.

From W. W. Winters, M. D., Milledgeville, Ill.

Dr. D. Jayne & Son—Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I can recommend your expectorant to those suffering with Bronchial affections. Also, your atterative, for eruptions, or any disease arising from an inactive or disordered liver, having used these remedies for the above mentioned diseases with satisfactory results.

Very respectfully yours,

W. W. WINTERS, M. D.

DROPSY AND CANCER CURED.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Jan 24, 1857.

DR. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir: 't is with pleasure that I make known to you the invaluable efficacy of your expectorant, and alterative and sanative fills. Gen. W. P. Orton, one of my neighbors, was cured of Bronchitis, by the use of your Expectorant and Alterative, after having lain sick for forty days, at the point of death, and three eminent physicians having exhausted their skill upon him. Several cases of Dropsy and Cancer have been cured in my neighborhood. My little daughter was taken last November with an Enlargement on her neck, which grew very fast I immediately commenced giving her your Alterative, and she is now nearly well. Gratitude toward you, and a desire to benefit the public, have induced me to write this, and although I am a stranger to you, you are more than welcome to publish this if you wish.

Yours, in friendship,

THOMAS L. TUNNEL. DROPSY AND CANCER CURED.

' NEWS FROM SWEDEN. NEWS FROM SWEDEN.

[Extract of a letter from the Rev. A. Wiberg, dated Stockholm, Sweden, March 10, 1857.]

"Your invaluable medicine, the Expectorant, has been of very essential service to my throat and breast, and I can scarcely do without it a single day. Several of our friends, to whom we have occasionally given some, express themselves as being much benefited."

ASTHMA, SPITTING OF BLOOD, &c. STOCKTON, Owen Co., Ind., Sept. 4,1857.

Dr. Jayne: My wife has been severely afflicted some years with bronchitis, and having heard of the wonderful efficacy of your expectorant for coughs, asthma, define emeacy of your expectorant for coughs, astrima, difficulty of Breathing, spitting of Blood, and other diseases of the lungs, I purchased one bottle of it, and one box of sanative fills, and am happy to inform you that, after using the Expectorant, her cough was immediately suppressed, removed the difficulty of breathing and pain, produced a free and easy expectoration, and in one month effected a complete cure.

MILLVILLE, Butler Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1857. Dr. D. JAVNE: I certify that during harvest, in July last, I was taken with the BRONCHITIS, and spit up quite a quantity of blood. I had also a severe cough. I first took one bottle of the ALTERATIVE, and then three bottles of the EXPECTORANT, which cured me.

JAMES E. VAN HORN. EPIDEMIC CATARRH AND INFLUENZA. WM. LLOYD, Lisburn, Pa., writes:— January 6, 1858.

I am just recovering from a severe attack of influenza,

BRONCHITIS AND SPITTING BLOOD.

COLDS, COUGHS, AND PAINS IN THE SIDE AND DEAR STR: In the Fall of 1848, I was attacked with a most violent racking in my left side, immediately under my heart, giving me the most excruciating agony, and at times rendering me entirely speechless. I tried for nearly a year all the remedies which were recommended. for my disease, under the most skilful physicians, but unfortunately without success. I was at last about to give up in despair, when a kind friend thought of your EXPECTORANT. I procured a bottle offit, and before I had of a change for the better. I continued on using it, and

by the time I had taken five bottles, I found myself completely cured by means of your invaluable medicine Yours, very respectfully, T. W. M. HARVEY. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Terre Haute, Ind., May 8, 1848. CROUP

John Harriman, Esq., Stewartstown, N. H., writes:

"Not long since, a child of mine had a very violent
and distressing attack of Croup, which must have proved
fatal had not immediate relief been obtaided. I comfatal had not immediate relief been obtaided. I commenced giving your expectonant, and within three-quarters of an hour; the child, having taken six teaspoonfuls, breathed with perfect ease; a cure within that time having hear effected.

The Rev. James W. Daniel, Blackwater, Morgan Co., Ky., writes:-"I have used your expectorant and carminative, BALSAM in my family with the most happy effect. I rode eight miles to-day for some of your expectment, to give one of my children threatened with Croup."

GRAVEL.
ABSALOM FLIPPEN, Long Point, Washington County, October 24, 1855.

DR. D. JAYNE & SON—Dear Sirs: Another singular case of the remarkable effects of your medicine. I have been afflicted with a very SEVERE COUGH, and racked with the GRAYEL, and this, too, for a number of years. I procured one bottle of your expectorant, and two boxes of SAMATIVE FILLS, and after using them my Cough left me. I also used one or two bottles of ALTERATIVE, and I have not been troubled with either disease since.

Very truly yours.

Twenty pages of certificates might be given from persons of character and veracity, if necessary. Read Jaynes' Medical Almanac for 1860.

This valuable EXPECTORANT is prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, NO. 242 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia where all Dr. Loven's relative to the property of the property delphia, where all Dr. Jayne's valuable medicines may be found.

BRONCHITIS.

WESTKILL, Green Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1859.
DR. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir: It affords me a great pleasure to add my feeble testimony in favor of your invaluable medicines. Some eight years ago, I had a very severe attack of Acute Bronchitis, and I was considered by inteligent physicians a confirmed consumptive. By the very free use of your expectorant I recovered. In using it, I surpassed the directions, as I took it in nauseating doses for several weeks. Since that time I have made great use of it, and of your ALTERATIVE AND CARMINATIVE BALSAM, in my family, and prescribed it to others with the very best results.

Respectfully yours, Respectfully yours,
L. L. HILL.

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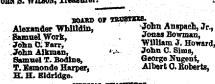
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THE FIRE IN CHESTNUT STREET. Letter from Theo. H. Peters & Co. Philadelphia, January 19, 1860.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1860.

Messas. Farrel, Herring & Co.,
629 Chestmut Street.

Gentlemen:—We have recovered the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, of your make, which we bought from you nearly five years ago, from the ruins of our building, No. 716 Chestmut street, which was entirely lestroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th inst.

So rapid was the progress of the flames, before we could reach the store, the whole interior was one mass of fire. The Safe being in the back part of the store, and surrounded by the most combustible materials, was exposed to great heat. It fell with the walls of that part of the building into the cellar, and remained imbedded in the ruins for more than thirty hours.

The Safe was opened this morning in the presence of a number of gentlemen, and the contents, comprising our books, bills, receivable money, and a large amount of valuable papers, are all safe; not a thing was tonehed by fire.

Respectfully, yours,
THEO. H. PETERS & CO.
The above Safe can be seen at our store, where the public are invited to call and examine it.
FARREL, HERRING & CO. No. 629 CHESTNUT ST. (Jayne's Hall.)

sep 29—1y QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, FRANKLIN BUILDINGS, 403 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

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Habitual, as well as Occasional Continents, Dyspeptus, Bilious and Liver Diseases, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fiver, and Ague, Worms, Selled Pains in the Limbs;
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contradiction, and when is the state of the Live Phils and Phils Birress are mild and agreeable in their operation, and effectually cleanse the system of all impurities without occasioning any prostration of strength, or requiring any confinement or change of diet.

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